

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

5 Reconsideration of the application is respectfully
requested. Claims 1-17 are pending in the present invention.
No new matter has been added to the application in this
response.

10 1. Rejection of Claims 3, 6, 9-10 and 13 under 35 USC § 112

 Claims 3, 6, 9-10 and 13 were rejected under Section
112. The Examiner must not have considered or read the claims
of the preliminary amendment that was submitted at the time of
15 filing because all the items rejected under Section 112 were
removed or corrected in the preliminary amendment. The
section 112 rejections should therefore be withdrawn and the
Examiner is respectfully requested to examine the corrected
version of the claims as shown in the preliminary amendment.

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2. Rejection of Claims 1-4, 6, 9-10, 12-14 and 16 under 35
USC § 103(a).

25 Claims 1-4, 6, 9-10, 12-14 and 16 were rejected
under Section 103 as being obvious over Mariana in view of
Chakravorty. This § 103 rejection is respectfully traversed
in part and overcome in part as follows:

a. The Requisite Steps of Independent Claim 1 Are Neither Taught Nor Suggested in the Cited Art.

5 The current amended claim 1 recites, among other
method steps, the first management application identifying
which first protocol objects correspond to the second protocol
object to be managed, the first management application
requesting the interface to read or update the corresponding
first protocol objects, the interface mapping the
10 corresponding first protocol objects onto the second protocol
objects to be managed in an interface database to translate
the corresponding first protocol objects into the second
protocol understood by the second management application which
transmits a signal to the device to perform the management
15 operations of the second protocol objects of the device. Such
steps are not taught or suggested in the cited references.

 The Examiner correctly states on page 4 of the
Office action that Mariana fails to teach a device management
system in a mobile network infrastructure. It is submitted
20 that Mariana also fails to teach or suggest the steps of the
first management application identifying which first protocol
objects correspond to the second protocol object to be
management and requesting the interface to update the
corresponding first protocol objects, as required by the
25 amended claim 1. On line 1, page 4 of the Office action, the
Examiner interprets the "enclosure HTTP server" of Fig. 3 in

Mariana to be equivalent to the first server and the "card
HTTP server" to be equivalent to the second server. The third
communication node 80 is interpreted to be equivalent to the
interface of the current claims. This means Mariana's
5 interface is not distinct and separate from his smart card.
In fact, an important feature of Mariana's invention is that
the node 80 is in the smart card itself so that it may
communicate using the HTTP protocol. An essential feature of
Mariana's invention is that his smart card 8 is transformed
10 into a web server and/or client for the secure enclosure 6 and
can be addressed by a URL address.

It is submitted that Mariana's node 80 completely
fails to teach the step of mapping corresponding first
protocol objects onto the second protocol objects in an
15 interface database to translate the first protocol objects
into the second protocol. Firstly, node 80 does not have a
database and particularly a database that is separate from the
smart card. Secondly, there is no teaching of mapping first
protocol objects onto second protocol objects. Mariana merely
20 teaches communication at the transport level and the
management agents 642 and 842 are not involved in any mapping.

Also, Mariana does not teach the node 80 transmitting a
signal to the smart card since the node 80 sits inside the
smart card and it would thus not be possible to send a signal
25 to a smart card that is separate from the node 80, as required
by the amended claim 1.

The other cited references do not cure these deficiencies. For example, Kuo merely teaches a smart card management application program that detects if a file name exists on the smart card. It reads the file name and finds
5 the same file name on a local storage 204 on the host computer (see col. 3, lines 7-47). It is submitted that Kuo fails to teach or suggest an interface that maps corresponding first protocol objects onto the second protocol objects to be managed in an interface database to translate the
10 corresponding first protocol objects into the second protocol understood by the second management application. In contrast, Kuo's management application merely identifies a file on the smart card and identifies the same file name in a database. Kuo's management application does not do any mapping to
15 translate the corresponding first protocol objects into the second protocol. Kuo's management application also fails teach the device performing management operations of the second protocol objects of the device. In contrast, Kuo's management application merely identifies the files so that it
20 can look for the files in a database elsewhere.

The cited references are void any discussion of an interface that is distinct and separate from the device (smart card) with second protocol objects to be managed wherein the separate interface maps corresponding first protocol objects
25 onto the second protocol objects to be managed in an interface database to translate the corresponding first protocol objects

into the second protocol, as required by the amended claim 1. To the contrary, Mariana teaches the use of a node (interface) that is built into the smart card and Mariana emphasizes the importance of transforming his smart card into to a web server that can be address by a URL address (bottom of col. 9 and top of col. 10). Similarly, Chakravorty and Kuo fails to teach an interface that is distinct and separate from the device (smart card) that has the second protocol objects to be managed.

Accordingly, the combination of the cited references fails to teach, suggest or provide motivation or incentive for this aspect of the invention. Therefore, the rejection of claim 1 under § 103(a) is improper, and should be removed.

b. The Requisite Limitations of Independent Claim 12 Are Neither Taught Nor Suggested in the Cited Art.

The requisite limitations of the amended claim 12 are submitted to be missing in the cited references for the same reasons and the reasons put forth for the allowability of the amended claim 1 above. Therefore, the rejection of claim 12 under § 103(a) is improper, and should be removed.

c. Prima Facie Support for Combination Under § 103 Not Provided

Even assuming *arguendo* that the requisite method steps of claim 1 and the limitations of claim 12 are shown by

the combination of Mariana, Chakravorty and the other cited references, *prima facie* support for combining the references, according to the requirements as set forth in M.P.E.P. § 2142 has not been provided in the present Office Action.

5 As provided in M.P.E.P. § 2142, the Supreme Court in *KSR International v. Teleflex Inc.*, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007) specified that the analysis supporting a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 should be made explicit. “[R]ejections on obviousness cannot be sustained with mere conclusory
10 statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.” *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988, 78 USPQ2d 1329, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006). Furthermore, the Examiner must make “explicit” this rationale of “the apparent reason to
15 combine the known elements in the fashion claimed,” including a detailed explanation of “the effects of demands known to the design community or present in the marketplace” and “the background knowledge possessed by a person having ordinary skill in the art” (KSR, page 14).

20 The only rationale provided in support of the 103(a) rejection of claim 1 is on page 5 of the Office action, which merely asserts it would have been obvious to combine Chakravorty into Mariana “to enable management of digital data
and applications over SIM-enabled mobile devices.” (emphasis
25 added). Thus, the benefit, or advantage of the modification (e.g. enable management etc.) is the only rationale provided

in the Office Action in support of the instant rejection.

However, merely stating that the benefit of the modification exists, as done above, does not provide the "articulated reasoning with some rationale underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness, required under KSR. By definition, every patentable invention must be "beneficial" - and *arguendo* every invention contemplates at least some new benefit(s) in arriving at the invention - certainly this does not render the benefit obvious or expected. Because every modification or element has a corresponding use or benefit, the above reasoning could be applied to any improvement. It appears therefore that "hindsight construction" may have perhaps played a role in arriving at the present ground for rejection in the Office action - which though difficult perhaps to avoid in many cases, is nonetheless impermissible in making a *prima facie* showing of obviousness.

According to M.P.E.P. 2142, "the examiner bears the initial burden of factually supporting any *prima facie* conclusion of obviousness. If the examiner does not produce a *prima facie* case, the applicant is under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness." Because a *prima facie* conclusion of obviousness has not been provided in the present Office Action, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of this ground for rejection as to claims 1 and 12, and any additional remaining claims to the extent they may

depend therefrom.

d. Dependent Claims 2-4, 6, 9-10, 13-14 and 16

5 Because dependent claims 2-4, 6, 9-10, 13-14 and 16
depend from the allowable independent claims 1 and 12,
respectively, and as detailed above, their rejection is now
moot. However, the claims also recite additional
characteristics that are not found in the cited art.

10 Accordingly, the rejection of claims 2-4, 6, 9-10,
13-14 and 16 under § 103(a) is improper.

3. Rejection of Claims 5 and 15 under 35 USC § 103(a).

15 Because dependent claims 5 and 15 depend from the
allowable independent claims 1 and 12, respectively, and as
detailed above, their rejection is now moot. However, the
claims also recite additional characteristics that are not
found in the cited art.

20 Accordingly, the rejection of claims 5 and 15 under
§ 103(a) is improper.

4. Rejection of Claims 7-8, 11 and 17 under 35 USC § 103(a).

25 Because dependent claims 7-8, 11 and 17 depend from
the allowable independent claims 1 and 12, respectively, and

as detailed above, their rejection is now moot. However, the claims also recite additional characteristics that are not found in the cited art.

On pages 9-10 of the Office action the Examiner
5 notes it "would have been obvious to assign a URL to a SIM card file as disclosed by Mariana, and implement a relationship between the DM target URL and the SIM file URL."

The above is a mere conclusory statement that the courts have specifically rejected. The statement is
10 prophetic. The rationale of the statement lacks the required explicit and articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning for supporting any *prima facie* conclusion of obviousness.

A rationale for combining Mariana, Chakravorty, DM
15 and Kuo can be found on page 10 where it is stated that the combination is obvious because it would "enable automatically and selectively translate each file, URL, or file reference as they should be when the contents of the smart card are read." Again, this merely states a benefit without the required
20 explicit and articulated reasoning with rational underpinning that explains why the artisan would combine the 4 references to arrive as the present invention. Additionally, the fact that four different references must be combined is an indication that the present invention is not obvious.

25 Accordingly, the rejection of claims 7-8, 11 and 17 under § 103(a) is improper.

5. Conclusion

5 Based on the foregoing, Applicants respectfully
request that the various grounds for rejection in the Office
Action be reconsidered and withdrawn with respect to the
previously amended form of the claims, and that a Notice of
Allowance be issued for the present application to pass to
issuance.

In the event any further matters remain at issue with respect to the present application, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner please contact the undersigned below at the telephone number indicated in order to discuss such matter prior to the next action on the merits of this application.

The application is submitted to be in condition for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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